

# Kentucky

# Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1839.

NO. 12.—VOL. 54.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY,  
BY J. C. NOBLE & J. DUNLOP,  
No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,  
FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,  
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.  
Publishing Office, Main Street, few doors below Bren-  
nan's Hotel.

TERMS.

Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within three years, \$3 50.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be most read, or they will not be taken out of the Office.

ADVERTISING.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times, \$1 50; 3 months, \$1 60; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

DANCING, &c.

MR. RICHARDSON presents his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage extended to him since his residence here, and respectfully informs them, that his Spring Classes will commence in a few days, (or as soon as the weather is sufficiently mild,) with every variety of fashionable and beautiful Dances—as a great number of new *Cotillions*, *Round and Hop Wagon*, *Galettes*, *Spanish*, *Scottish*, *Polish*, *Tyrolean*, *Circassian*, &c. &c. embracing the

Beautiful Circassian Circle,

*The Meseclanzas*, *Contra Dances*, &c. &c.

Mr. R. has given much study and practice to the above named Dances, and pledges himself to exemplify them in the best style.

He will occasionally lecture his classes on subjects, which he thinks parents and friends of the young and inexperienced will cordially approve. His list for scholars is now open, and all on whom he may not have an opportunity to call, will please communicate their wishes to him personally, or through the Post Office, Box No. 140.

YOUNG Gentlemen of the city, engaged in business during the day, are requested to join the Night Classes. They will find the exercises of the School well worth their patronage.

Lex. Feb. 21, 1839—8-11.

SELECT SCHOOL,  
CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL,  
FOR BOYS.

THE REV. EDWARD WINTHROP, A. M., Professor of Sacred Literature, in the Theological Seminary of Lexington, will open a Select School for Boys, at his residence at the Theological Seminary, on Monday, the 1st of March. The Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages will be taught to those who desire it, and the usual English branches.

The hours of instruction, at present, will be from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

TERMS.—Ten dollars per quarter.

Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.

Lexington, February 7, 1839—6 6t

JOHN M. McCALL,

Attorney at L. W.

WILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collection of non-residents' claims promptly attended to. His Office is on Main street, in the front rooms over the Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the Lexington Library.

Lexington, K. Nov 28, 1838—48-1

A. C. BURCH.

FRANKLIN THORPE, (Clock and Watch-maker and Jeweler,) respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he will attend to the repairing of Clocks and Watches of every description; MUSICAL BOXES, ACCORDIONS and JEWELRY. ENGRAVING done. From his experience in the business, he does not doubt but that he will please those who may give him a call. As it is his intention of making the city his residence, he wishes a share of public attention. Shop on Main street, No. 27, next door to J. B. Johnson's Saddler's Shop.

N. B. An assortment of JEWELRY for sale.

Lexington, June 23, 1838—30-3

NOTICE.

JOHN T. MASON, Esq. formerly of Kentucky, has left in my hands as his Agent and Attorney, a fund in Lands—of fine quality, and good title—which I am to dispose of in settlement of all demands against him in Kentucky. Those having claims against him, will immediately consult me upon the subject.

JAMES E. DAVIS.

Lexington, February 14, 1839—71f

SHELL COMBS REPAIRED.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop from the corner of J. B. Bunnell, to the corner of Mill and Short Streets, opposite the Post-Office, where Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest manner.

Lexington, June 25, 1838—26-1f

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,

ATTORNEYS at Law and Barristers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main-street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel. Lex., April 19, 1838—16-1f

F. K. HUNT,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, WILL practise in the Courts of Fayette and the adjoining counties, and in the superior Courts at Frankfort. His Office is on short street—the one lately occupied by Messrs. Woolley & Wickliffe.

Lexington, Feb. 28, 1839—8-3m.

FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicinated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best quality in its specific and curative effects on female weakness.

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are condemned to untold sufferings, by diseases arising from local and general debility; and because they find no relief from the strengthening remedies in common use, they are too often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weaknesses, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afflicted, will yield to the sovereign and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weaknesses consequent upon the obstructions and irregularities to which unmarried and young females are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and curative virtues.

Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor, and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Hecks in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.

October 4, 1838—40-1f

CABINET WIRE-ROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he continues the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered anywhere in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to Funeral calls, either in the city or country.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838—36-1f



TINNING! TINNING!

James Burch & J. C. Noble,

Have entered into a Co-partnership in the above business, and taken the stand lately occupied by E. S. Noble, dec'd, on HUNT'S ROW.

They have on hand a Large and Good assortment of

TIEN WARE,

which they will sell at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, on good terms. County Merchants will do well to call.

HOUSE-GUTTERING, will be made to order, of the most substantial materials, and put up, in Fayette and the adjoining counties, on the most reasonable terms.

Mending of Ostial and other Damps, and, in fact, ALL KINDS of ornamental house furniture in their line, will be neatly executed.

They have on hand a few of the NEWLY INVENTED WOOD AND LABOUR SAVING

COOKING STOVES,

Of various patterns, which can be heated for all the ordinary purposes of cooking, for 12 months, with 2 and one-tenth cords of wood.

They can insure their work to be done in the best

style, as they have procured the services of a First Rate Eastern workman, and one of the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

Lexington, Jan. 8, 1839.

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## FROM MAINE.

From the New York Evening Post.

Some of the letters from the northeastern frontier intimate that Maine will not comply with the request of the federal government to withdraw her militia from the disputed territory and disband them, even if new Brunswick should refrain from sending any force against them. The writers of these letters we think are mistaken. The people of Maine are naturally indignant at the usurpation of exclusive jurisdiction over a third of their territory, by a power which has no right to it, but it does not follow that they are ready to do anything ridiculous. How will they employ themselves if they find no enemy in the territory? Is it worth while for Maine to maintain, at a great expense, a body of militia, the members of which might be usefully occupied on their farms, in defending a territory which is not invaded?

We have no doubt, therefore, that the counsel of the federal government will be taken, and that Maine will withdraw her militia. We have as little doubt that New Brunswick will comply with the advice of the British minister at Washington, and put a stop to her preparations for invading the territory. In the mean time the events which have occurred on that frontier are not to be regretted, as they will have the effect of hastening a settlement of the boundary question, which, while it remains open, must be the source of constant irritation and perpetual collisions.

Great Britain is every year more and more convinced of the convenience of possessing the disputed territory, and Maine, as her population spreads towards the north, asserts her claims with more tenacity. If Britain is determined, at all hazards, to vindicate to herself the possession of a third part of the State of Maine; if the question can only be settled by an appeal to arms, it is time that we should know it.

But we do not apprehend any resort to that last and barbarous mode of deciding controversies, unworthy the present state of civilization in the world. The claims of Sir John Harvey to the right of exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed tract was made, we have little doubt, without instructions from his government. Mr. Fox, in his note to the Secretary of State, spoke of such a right as conceded on our part, but when he was asked to refer to any proof of the concession he declined, and referred the whole matter to his government at home. He therefore, it is certain, was furnished with no instructions to defend any such claim. Had Great Britain intended seriously to advance and maintain the pretensions to exclusive jurisdiction, it is not very likely that she would have neglected to furnish her minister here with the proofs and circumstances on which she relied to render it plausible.

We infer, therefore, that the act of Sir John Harvey, in putting forth such a claim, will be disavowed by his government. The cause for immediate hostilities will thus be removed. The fear that some timid persons have expressed, that the law which has just been passed by Congress, providing for the defence of the country, in case its limits are invaded, will be regarded by Great Britain as a threat, as a war measure, as a defiance to hostilities, and will therefore obstruct a peaceful termination of the controversy, is idle. That law is a measure of wise and prudent preparation for an event, which, though not likely, is possible.

It is not for the interest of the British government to go to war with America, in the present state of her northern colonies. It is never for the interest of any people to go to war, and therefore not for the American people, though it may become a necessity.

Aside from its cruelties, its burdens, and its many misappropriations of human ingenuity and industry, without fruit to human comfort or happiness, the whole organization and rules of war are anti democratic. It is a great system of violence, which cannot exist in a republic, without making the citizens feel some degree of that tyranny which constitutes its nature. The mutual interests of both countries, and the necessity of a speedy settlement of the question, will, we believe, lead to its amicable adjustment between the special minister who is to go out from this country, and the British government.

## LATEST FROM MAINE.

The advices from Augusta, the seat of the State government, are to the 4th instant. The President's Message and the Memorandum or recom-mendatory agreement between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, had reached Augusta. The only notice of their reception there, and of the opinion entertained of them, are contained in the following letter, under date of the 4th instant:

"Public opinion is much divided in relation to the course proper for Maine now to pursue. Governor Fairfield, I learn, is not at all satisfied with the proposed arrangement. No official communication of this agreement has yet been made to him, and he will not probably make any communication to the Legislature until officially informed of it. No movement will at present be made by the authorities of Maine to stop proceedings on this subject. A military force has been sent to the disputed territory with the avowed intention of claiming and exercising jurisdiction over it, and that force will not be withdrawn by the consent of Maine until her right to that territory is recognized. To withdraw that force now, would be a virtual abandonment of all we have contended for—and unless the party now in power are recreant to the interest of the State, it will not be done. Much dissatisfaction is openly expressed by many of the leading Van Buren men with the President's Message."

Accounts from Houlton, the American head quarters, are up to the morning of the 3d, when the vidette express left Mr. McLaughlin, the British Provincial Laud Warden, has just arrived at Houlton, and was in consultation with Gen. Hodson. It is believed the provincials are disposed to retrace their steps. Three companies have left Houlton for the Aroostook, and more were speedily to follow. The British troops heretofore at the mouth of that river, had retired to Grand Falls.

The general impression at the Aroostook was that Sir John Harvey would not advance his troops into the disputed territory until advices had been received from Mr. Fox, the Minister at Washington.

The report of 500 troops having arrived at Fredericton from Quebec and a regiment from York, is contradicted by Mr. English, who reached Bangor on the 2d, bearing a proposition from Sir John Harvey to Governor Fairfield—rumored to be for the running of a provincial line.

Letters from Augusta of the 4th say that another message from Governor Fairfield to the Legislature was expected the next day.

The Legislature on the 4th passed a resolution appropriating \$10,000 for the continuation of the road from the Aroostook to the St. Johns—through the very heart of the disputed territory; and it was to be sent to the Legislature of Massachusetts for concurrence.

The following resolutions were offered in the Senate of Massachusetts, on Tuesday, but the Senate refused to receive them.

*Resolved*, That we have learned with surprise and regret that the Executive of the United States have entered into an arrangement with the British minister, which provides for the withdrawal of the forces of Maine from the disputed territory, without a reciprocal provision for the exclusion of British military force.

*Resolved*, That we will co-operate with the state of Maine in earnest application to the National Executive, to put an end to that arrangement as soon as possible, consistent with the public faith, and use all proper means by negotiation or otherwise, immediately to settle the boundary on the basis of the treaty of 1783, or the provincial jurisdiction on the basis of reciprocity.

The rules and orders of the Senate prescribe, that no bill or resolution shall be introduced except by the report of a committee; and it was mostly as a matter of form, in obedience to the rule that this course was taken by the Senate in refusing to entertain the resolutions, when offered by an individual Senator.

The Montreal Herald of the 28th ult. says that it is more probable that troops will be sent to New Brunswick from the Canadas, although for the present Sir J. Colborne does not feel himself warranted in doing so, though urgently requested.

From the Quebec Gazette, Feb. 25.

We learn that Capt. A. C. Buchanan, of the Quebec Volunteers, left yesterday for Fredericton. N. B. Bearer of despatches to His Excellency Sir John Harvey.

*PRECAUTIONARY*.—The United States sloop of war Concord has been ordered to sea forthwith, by despatches received this morning, as we are informed by an officer of the Navy. Her destination is not stated, but it probably is to be on the Eastern Station, to prevent any depredation from British ships upon the coast of Maine.

*Ranger Whig.*

## THE MAINE BORDER TROUBLES.

### LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM HALIFAX.

We have received from the office of the Boston Atlas an extra containing accounts from Halifax, (Nova Scotia) to the 27th ult. The late movements on the part of the government and people of Maine have occasioned great excitement, and the Halifax papers regard the event of war between the U. States and Great Britain as almost inevitable. The Legislature of Nova Scotia met on the 26th, on the receipt of the news from the borders, and voted a sum of one hundred thousand pounds to be at the disposal of the Governor to raise men to go to the aid of New Brunswick, and eight thousand men were to be immediately raised,

*Extract of a letter dated HALIFAX, Feb. 27th, 1839.*

The late news from the State of Maine has such a warlike appearance that it is the general opinion that war cannot now be averted between the two countries. We shall particularly lament if the good and kindred feelings that ought to prevail should now be broken up, and hope that it may still blow over.

Our Legislature yesterday immediately on the receipt of the intelligence, voted a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand Pounds, to be at the disposal of the Governor, to assist the Mother Country to raise volunteers to go to the assistance of our Sister Province, and eight thousand men will be raised immediately.

The vote was followed up with long and hearty cheers for New Brunswick and the Queen of Great Britain.

As an evidence of the loyal and highly excited feelings which prevail in Halifax, we call attention to the extraordinary fact that after the resolutions were adopted by the House of Assembly, three hearty cheers were proposed by one of the members, which was responded to by all present. The Royal Gazette says:

"Never have we before witnessed such a heart stirring scene, nor ever before were such cheers heard in our House of Assembly."

*JOURNAL OFFICE, HALIFAX, Tuesday, Feb. 1839.*

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Fredericton Sentinel, received this day confirms the accounts given on Monday, of hostile movements by the State of Maine, and in addition gives the message of the Governor to the Legislature, commanding a levy of 10,000 men, for the purpose of taking possession of the territory in dispute, and to enable him to carry this message into effect, the Legislature have voted the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, and passed resolutions calling upon the State of Massachusetts to aid them in the measure.

Immediately on the receipt of this important information the Legislature of this Province resolved itself into a committee for the defence of the Province, and for assisting the inhabitants of New Brunswick to repulse the invading foe; all other business was stopped until the committee should report, which was done at 5 o'clock.

Never perhaps in the history of Nova Scotia has there occurred such an outbreak of deep impeded feeling, as was given expression to when the Committee reported their resolutions.

Notwithstanding the suddenness of the measures adopted by the House, when the doors were opened at half past five o'clock, the lobby and gallery were filled to overflowing, by the crowds of inhabitants who had been waiting for admission. The report was then read, after some preliminary observations, by the Hon. Mr. Dodd, Chairman of the committee. It consisted of a series of resolutions, empowering His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to call out and embody Volunteer and Draft Companies of the Militia, to the number of 8000 men, between the ages of 18 and 45; and authorizing the expenditure of £100,000, if it should be required, to repel the aggressions on the sister Province.

The resolutions provided also, that in addition to the same allowance as the Regular Troops from the Military Chest, the Militia should receive pay from Provincial resources authorized to be expended in the service. The House received the report unanimously, after which, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Dodd, the whole house, and the assembled multitude, arose and united in three times three cheers for the brave inhabitants of New Brunswick, and three times three for her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, which were given with such rapturous and tremendous effect, that

the solid walls of our Province Building seemed to shake to their foundation, and the sound was heard in the adjacent streets.

The House are to wait upon His Excellency tomorrow, with a copy of the Resolutions.

On the following day the Legislative Council concurred in the act of the Assembly, and the (Lieutenant) Governor approved of the whole proceedings.

H. M. ship Crocodile, with a division of the 69th regiment, had sailed from Halifax for New Brunswick—also, the Eliza, and Numa, transports, with another detachment.

The Boston Sentinel of Saturday, the only Boston paper of that date received by yesterday's mail, says—

The Eastern mail arrived last evening about a quarter before 11, but brought nothing new from the "seat of war." The force under Hodson were employed in drilling.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says—

From Maine I learn that the Surveyor General had arrived at Bangor with instructions from Gov. FAIRFIELD to proceed at once to select a fort and erect fortifications at or near where the St. John's strikes the line of New Brunswick. A fortification is also ordered to be erected at the forks of the Kennebec river, and 600 men detached to that spot. Col. JARVIS has established his headquarters within half a mile of the line, at a place said to be admirably calculated for defence; and commanding the whole country around. A temporary fort is erected there, and three pieces of ordnance mounted. Two hundred men from General Hodson's detachment had reached Jarvis' camp.

*NEW YORK LEGISLATURE—THE BOUNDARY TROUBLES.*—On Thursday last Governor Seward transmitted the following message to the New York Legislature. In the House it was referred to a select committee:

Albany, March 7, 1839.

To the Legislature.

The Congress of the United States having had under consideration immediately previous to their adjournment, the serious misunderstanding which has arisen between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick, passed an act giving to the President of the United States additional powers for the public defence against invasion and for other purposes. By this act, the President is authorized to resist any attempt on the part of Great Britain to enforce by arms her claims to exclusive jurisdiction over that part of the state of Maine which is in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, and for that purpose to employ the naval and military forces of the United States and such portion of the militia as may deem it advisable to call into service, and to increase the military and naval forces of the Union in the event of invasion, or imminent danger of invasion. Provision is also made for sending a special minister to Great Britain, to treat with the government of that country upon an amicable adjustment of the matters in difference between the two nations.

While the several state governments should carefully abstain from any act that might in any degree interfere with the constitutional duties of the Federal government, it is obvious that occasion may arise in which they ought to make known to that government, to foreign nations, and to any aggrieved sister state, that we are an united people, jealous of our sovereignty, and determined to resist aggression upon the rights or territory of the United States.

The passage of the act of Congress to which I have referred, provisionally contemplates that the country may, during the recess of that body, be compelled to assume an attitude of defence against a foreign power, and seems therefore to present one of those occasions which call for such an expression on the part of the several states.

The measures adopted by Congress seem to me to have been wisely designed to preserve the existing inestimable relations of peace between this country and Great Britain, as well as to vindicate the rights of the State of Maine, and to maintain the honor and dignity of the nation. It can scarcely be believed that enlightened and Christian nations, bound to each other in peculiar relations of feeling and of interest, will unnecessarily suffer the harmony existing between them to be interrupted. The governments of both as well as their individual citizens, are under the strongest obligations to cultivate every disposition to amity and to repress all tendencies to hostile action. At the same time, peace is seldom the lot of any nation which does not on all proper occasions manifest that it knows its rights and will at all hazards maintain them. I respectfully call your attention to the subject under the expectation that an expression on our part of concurrence in the policy of the General Government, will contribute to avert the calamities of war, and secure the speedy and honorable adjustment of the existing differences between this country and Great Britain.

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# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:  
THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1839.

Owing to the large number of new advertisements in this number, we have been compelled to omit several articles until our next.

By referring to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the merchants of this city, are receiving their spring and summer supply of Goods. The merchants in the adjoining counties, who purchase in this market can be well supplied, the importations, we are informed, being much larger than any former season.

The Lexington Association spring Races, are to commence on Tuesday, the 21st day of May next. It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper that a very fine stock of horses, belonging to Col. Heth of Virginia, will be sold during the races.

LEXINGTON, MARCH 20th, 1839.  
To the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

In your last paper, is a call upon me to become a Candidate to represent the County of Fayette in the next Legislature. In yielding my assent to the call, I desire to return my thanks to those who have been pleased to speak of me in terms altogether too flattering, and undeserved by any merits or qualifications I possess. I shall, however, promise in the event of my election, faithfulness to what I believe the true interests of the county, and will carry with me the disposition, if not the ability to advance them. Believing the period has arrived, when a necessity no longer exists for the formation of Tickets, I ask the privilege of saying to the voters of the county, that I become a candidate at the solicitations of friends, whose good opinions I shall ever cherish. With combinations and alliances with none.

Very respectfully,  
JAS. G. MCKINNEY.

The evening previous to our last publication, we were authorised to announce RICHARD PINDELL, Esq. as a Candidate to represent the County of Fayette in the next Legislature, which was accidentally omitted. We now state that Mr. PindeLL is a candidate to represent the said County of Fayette, at the August election.

The Candidates now before the people are

JACOB HUGHES,  
JAS. G. MCKINNEY,  
C. C. MOORE,  
LARKIN B. SMITH,  
RICHARD PINDELL.

There has been a meeting of the citizens of Scott County, on the subject of the Turnpike road from Lexington to Covington, at which we understand about \$15,000 were subscribed. A meeting also took place at Covington, the result of which we have not heard.

We are decidedly in favor of the speedy construction of this road, but not with the anticipation of some, that it is to supersede the completion of the rail road to Louisville—we consider this the most important work to Northern Kentucky, now in contemplation, and cannot agree with those politicians who refused to accept the first, because the Bank feature in the latter was rejected by the influence of Louisville, which City was certainly to derive greater benefits from its construction than any other in Kentucky. We have no hostility to Louisville; as has been unscrupulously charged by the Louisville press against their Lexington brethren—and we sincerely desire that the benefits to be derived by the Charleston road should be reaped by the Kentucky commercial emporium. But if Louisville is determined to decline the boon, Lexington owes it to herself and her own interest to seek all the communications for her trade, which nature and art seem to point to.

It will be seen by the extracts in this days Gazette, that the prospect of avoiding a war with England is by no means bright. The reasons assigned why we should not have war in an article from the New York Evening Post, struck us with great force, and until within two days, we felt assured the calamity would be avoided; but we confess our opinion is changed. The insulting taunts which will be thrown out by either party will not be calculated to produce good feelings towards each other, and should a brush actually take place, the war must be long, bloody and disastrous to both nations.

We give the following as a specimen of what is passing on the disputed territory:

MAINE.—The following letter was sent to Sir John Harvey, by the Maine boys!

Dear Sir,—Understanding that you have peremptory orders from Her Majesty, (Lord bless her!) to maintain "exclusive jurisdiction" over the Disputed Territory,—and understanding, also, (through your letter to Governor Fairfield,) that you will execute those orders at all hazards,—we have the "honor" respectfully to represent to your Excellency that an armed force amounting to some thousands of cursed Yankees has actually "invaded" the aforesaid Disputed Territory, and to ask why the d—l you don't do what you said you would.

With the most unmerciful respect,  
We are your Excellency's  
Most obedient servants,  
SCISSORS.

To Sir John Harvey.

The National Intelligence is of the opinion that Mr Van Buren will not send an Envoy Extraordinary to England, under the appropriation made by the late Congress.

Rodes Garth, Esq. is a Candidate for Congress, in the District at present represented by Sherrod Williams, Esq. We understand Mr. Williams is also a Candidate for re-election.

The Madison Courier and Enquirer of the 15th states that the eloquent Mr. MAFFITT had been labouring in the cause of Christianity for the period of two weeks, during which time, two hundred and fifty persons, including a large number of the most intelligent and worthy citizens, had joined the Church.

Two of the Michigan Banks have again suspended specie payments—they say for sixty days.

Judge Wilkinson and Mr. Murdough, who were tried last week at Harrodsburg, upon indictments found against them in Louisville, for the killing of two men at the Galt House, have been acquitted.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

The following is bagatelle à la mode, of the school of him yelop the "Butterfly of Parnassus."

THE BACHELOR'S RESOLVE.

The Bachelor's life is perplexing,  
The joys of girls quite vexing,  
Single no longer I'll stay,  
Passion or not I will do,  
Luck or misfortune go through it,  
I will marry away;  
This night is the last of my sorrow,  
I swear, by the light of the morrow  
I will marry away.

Lonely and loveless to dwell  
Like a hermit shut up in his cell;  
To all the blue devils prey;  
To make pleasant the journey of life  
Is to walk hand in hand with a wife,  
I will marry away;  
This night, &c.

DRUMMOND.

From the Observer & Reporter.

MEDICAL GRADUATES FOR 1839.  
TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

At a public Commencement held in the Chapel of Morrison College, on Monday the 11th March, 1839, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on the following gentlemen, who had undergone satisfactory examinations:

James L. Alexander, of Tennessee; John R. Allen, Kentucky; Barnett J. Allgood, Georgia; Thomas A. Atelison, Kentucky; W. H. Atkinson, Mississippi; John G. Baker, Kentucky; Richard E. Bland, Missouri; J. T. Bradford, Kentucky; H. P. Braswell, North Carolina; A. H. Brown, Tennessee; Wm. Campbell, Tennessee; J. B. Coons, Kentucky; S. W. Coons, Kentucky; Rufus Daniels, Maryland; Wm. H. Downton, Kentucky; A. R. Dunn, Mississippi; Wm. R. Dunlavy, Tennessee; Richard W. Dunlap, Kentucky; Jas. C. Duval, Tennessee; Wm. M. Finley, Tennessee; Benj. G. Goodwin, Kentucky; W. S. Green, Tennessee; L. Y. Hodges, Kentucky; Lynn B. Hudon, Kentucky; W. Hunt, Alabama; Thos. J. Iles, Kentucky; P. T. Johnson, Kentucky; H. King, Georgia; W. M. Mace, Kentucky; R. E. Maud, Alabama; A. M. McKinney, Kentucky; H. C. Middleton, Maryland; S. T. Newman, Mississippi; J. E. Pelham, Arkansas; Thos. Reburn, Maryland; Greenberry Roberts, Kentucky; S. Russell, Kentucky; Geo. D. Shadburne, Kentucky; David L. Simpson, Kentucky; Elisha W. Theobald, Kentucky; J. J. Todd, Mississippi; G. A. Tubman, Maryland; V. A. Turpin, Kentucky; T. W. Twyman, Kentucky; David Walker, Alabama; Jno. R. Weisiger, Kentucky; John S. Williams, Kentucky; W. S. Williams, Kentucky; Reuben Wilkinson, Alabama; Thomas S. Young, Tennessee; Alex. Nicholson, Mississippi.

Honorary Degrees were conferred on the following gentlemen:

Dr. Joseph Weisiger, of Danville, Ky.; Dr. E. D. Pickett, of Maysville, Kentucky, Dr. W. R. Letcher, of Richmond, Ky.

THE LAW SCHOOL.—At the recent commencement in the Law Department of Transylvania University, the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, was conferred upon the following graduates:

List of graduates of the Law Department, 26th Feb., 1839.

Messrs. Birch, Georgetown, Ky.; Campbell, Tennessee; Coradine, Mississippi; Clemons, North Carolina; Downing, Carrollton, Ky.; Dudley, Cincinnati; Ford, Georgetown, Ky.; Gaines, Anderson county, Ky.; Hale, Alabama; Hunt, Cincinnati; Hedges, Fayette county, Ky.; James Somers, Ky.; Johnson, Lexington, Ky.; McCarty, Lexington, Ky.; Robards, Jessamine county, Ky.; Tevis, Shelbyville, Ky.; Young, Indiana.

FROM CANADA.—The Montreal papers state that an express from Sir John Harvey arrived at Montreal, on the 25th ult. The 11th regiment received orders to proceed immediately to New Brunswick, and two other regiments were expected to follow without delay.

The Montreal Herald, discussing the probability of a war between the two countries, says, "We know that bets to a considerable amount have been offered by military men, that a portion of the British army will occupy the State of New York before the first of May next."

The Rev. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL will preach, in the Chapel of Morrison College, THIS EVENING, at early candle-light.

DIED, at his residence in this county, on Tuesday last, Mr. CLEMENT NUTTER, of Consumption.

TO THE BREEDERS & TURF-MEN of the SOUTH & WEST!

THE STUD OF HORSES belonging to Col.

John Heth, of Virginia, will be sold for Cash, at the Lexington Kentucky Races, during the ensuing Spring Meeting. Among them are the following, of the most approved and fashionable stock:

A sorrel mare, six years old, by Charles, out of Brender, full sister to the celebrated racer and stallion Collier.

A brown mare, Drunken Frolie, out of Brender, Collier's dam, by sweet Larry, by Alfred, out of a full sister to old Sir Archy.

A Filly, four years old, by Andrew, out of Drunken Frolie.

A sorrel colt, three years old, by Hotspur, out of Drunken Frolie.

A Bay Filly, two years old, by Gohanna, out of Drunken Frolie.

A Sorrel Mare, by Sir Charles, out of Wickham's Taffy Mare.

Ormond, by Sir Charles, out of an Alfred mare, and others that will be presented, with extended Pedigrees of each, on the day of sale.

The brown mare Brender, was got by Young Whip, the son of old Whip, owned by Mr. Cook of Kentucky, her dam by old Medley, and her dam a Medley mare.

MILES C. SELDEN.

Richmond, Va. Feb. 26, 1839—11-1d.

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**Prospectus of the Metropolis,**  
A Tri-weekly Newspaper, published at the City of Washington, at Five dollars per annum, in advance.

T. J. SMITH, Editor.

The undersigned has commenced the publication of a Democratic newspaper at the political metropolis of the General Government, bearing the above title. He is aware that some persons will say, the premises are already occupied, and there is no use for another advocate of Democracy at the seat of the National Government. With due deference to the opinions of all such, he will say, that he believes the anti-slavery cause as many such advocates as can be brought into the field. At present there is not one Democratic paper in the Union to every three Whig papers, and in this respect our opponents have always had the advantage of us. But we will proceed to give the general features of our professions of political faith, relying with confidence on the liberality and patriotism of those in whose cause we have embarked our capital and our time, for alibit patronage.

As an exponent of the practical principles of our party, we shall discuss the leading measures of policy of the contending parties of the day, and show in what consists the difference between the Democracy and their opponents, whether Federalists, or whatever other banner they may choose to fight under. Assuming for the Democracy the broad principle "that the end of society is the public good, and the institution of government is to secure to every individual the enjoyment of his rights," —"that the rights of man in society are liberty, equality, security of person and property," we shall treat every scheme to change this condition of things as antagonist to the public welfare and dangerous in the public liberty.

We believe that much of the legislation of the present day is radically wrong, hence calculated if not designed, to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer," the leading object being professedly to protect commerce, which already has the power of regulating and ruling every other pursuit and profession, and is fast assuming the right to control the operations of Government itself. The opposition—our enemies—knowing the present, and foreseeing the prospective influence which commerce must necessarily exercise over any and every other power in the Government, have already secured that influence with a view to their own aggrandizement, and hence their extraordinary and unceasing efforts—their frauds and corruptions, to give the commercial influence perpetuity. Banks are but the hand-maids of commerce, and go to make up the full measure of its present vast but still increasing power, which is to be used, first to put down Democracy and put up Whiggery, and then to tear up such privileged orders as the luxury aristocracy of the country want. Commerce, even connected with Banks, when in the pursuit of its LEGITIMATE ENDS, should be cherished as the guru of our national prosperity, the nucleus around which it reigns, but when perverted as an instrument to be used by men inimical to our free institutions—then prostituted to the vile purposes of political demagogues, with a view to bring Republican Government into disrepute, if not to destroy it—then we say, rather than it should be thus used, "PERVERSI COMMERCE."

In addition to these general objects, in which may be included an occasional resort to first principles, when the philosophy of Government will be discussed as a science; we shall keep our readers advised of all the interesting current events of the day, as we receive them from various sources; and during the session of Congress will furnish as early and correct, though brief daily abstract of the doings of that body. And while we give notice that our paper is mainly to be occupied with politics, we promise not to lose sight of the wishes of a respectable portion of newspaper readers, who always expect to find a portion of periodical miscellany, or light reading.

We are the uncompromising opponents of Bank monopolies, or monopolies of any and every kind; of Abolitionism and political Anti-slavery—and of every species of fanaticism which attempts to connect itself, or identify itself, with the political institutions of the country. We believe a crisis has arisen which is to test the perpetuity of our Republican government, and that it behoves every Democrat to buckle on the arm or of his country's defense—to take up the weapons of political warfare, and resist, by all the means of political discussion, of appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and by a prompt resort to the ballot-box, not only the insidious approaches of the enemies of Democracy, in the form of monopolies, but the giant strides of the enemies of the Union of the Stars, who are lurking for a severance of the Union by Abolition incendiarism.

It is for these purposes we cast our anchor forth amid the rolling waves of political dissension, and useful our sail to the breeze of political elements. It will be seen we have a higher object in view than the mere making of pennies; we wish to give light in that part of the Democracy which possess the veto upon which we mainly rely for the triumph and perpetuation of our principles—that great and vigorous arm of the national defense in time of war—of national prosperity in time of peace—the commanding and ridiculed "Democracy of numbers." We wish to throw abroad among this part of the community, a class sneered at by the Whig lords, because of their unprincipled demeanor—the lights of political experience, past and present—to contribute our mite to stamp their character with the only true dignity in a republic like ours—the dignity which belongs to the cultivated mind—which make the humble day laborer the superior of the dignitary who rolls in his carriage and, with nothing to give him importance but his money. In the fulness of these intentions, we shall unmask the character and conduct of modern Whiggery, expose its shallow devices to delude and impose upon the credulity of the people, strip it of its hollowed plumes, and from time to time show it off in its true colors. From this disengaged part of our duty, we shall turn to the more pleasing task of showing in what consist the great and glorious principles for which we as a party contend, and the means of establishing those principles, on an insipid foundation. These are our objects and intentions in giving existence to this paper, and we doubt not but they will meet a hearty response in the good wishes of every Democrat.

T. J. SMITH.

This paper will be printed on a super imperial sheet, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the following rates in advance:

For your \$5; for six months \$3; for three months \$1.50; one month 50 cents; one week 12¢.

Twenty per cent will be added to all yearly and monthly subscribers who do not pay in advance.

No paper will be sent out of the District until the subscription is paid, or a reference given to some person in the city known to the publisher.

Subscriptions will also be taken for weekly papers, to contain the original matter of the tri-weekly paper, at \$2.50 per annum, in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year—the same rule to be applied as to the tri-weekly. If the weekly paper should not receive a sufficient subscription to justify its publication, then the tri-weekly will be sent to the amount subscribed to the weekly.

Early returns of subscription papers are earnestly desired, as the expense of publication in this city is very heavy.

F. S. MYER.

Washington City, Dec. 10, 1838.

**TO RENT.**

40 ACRES of good corn ground for rent, on the Georgetown road, one mile and a half from Lexington.

SALLY GRAVES.

Jan. 17, 1839, 2-tf.

**TO PRINTERS.**

THE Proprietor of the establishment of the Covington Free Press, wishing to engage in other business, will sell the establishment, if application is made previous to the first of March next—after which time, if not sold, it will no longer be for sale.

The materials are all in good condition—the patronage extensive and rapidly increasing—the location healthy and pleasant—a growing and enterprising population, and we think an excellent opening for any one wishing to engage in the publication of a paper.

The proprietor has no other object in selling than a desire to relinquish the business entirely.

For further particulars, address E. R. Bartleson, Covington, Kentucky.

Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana will confer a favor by publishing or noticing the foregoing.

**Venetian Blinds and Mattresses.**

In addition to my CABINET FURNITURE, I am now prepared to fill all orders for VENETIAN BLINDS AND MATTRESSES. Persons wanting articles of this kind will do well to call before they buy elsewhere.

January 3, 1838 1-tf No. 15, Hunt's Row.

**Plough Making & Black-smithing.**

The Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Willing Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

W. M. P. BROWNING,  
JOHN HEADLEY,  
UNDER THE FIRM OF  
BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first-rate Plough-Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. Lex Sep 7.—53—tf B. & H.

**THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,  
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,  
1839,**

By S. D. McCULLOUGH, is this day published, and for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette. It contains The Sun and Moon's rising and setting—the Sun's declination—the day's length—the time of the Sun's being on the meridian, according to a well regulated clock—the moon's place in the Ecliptic, and its government of man's body—figures of all the constellations of the Zodiac, with descriptions of earth—times of the Soothings of the principal fixed Stars and Constellations—the rising and setting of the Planets—descriptions of the Planets, and directions in what part of the heavens to look for them, and what time in the year 1839—Explanations of the Dominie, Epsel, Golden Number, &c.—Latitudes and Longitudes of nearly all the towns and villages in Kentucky—times for holding all the Courts in Kentucky—Solemnized and other important matter, &c. &c.

The contents will shew the great advantage of this Almanac over all others offered for sale in Kentucky.

DAN. BRADFORD, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, is sole proprietor:

Orders, accompanied with the cash, will be thankfully received and executed.

Such of our brethren as will give the above a few insertions, shall have the same reciprocated in an application; and we should be glad to receive their orders for such number of Almanacs as may be necessary to supply their subscribers.

Nov. 1, 1838.

**E. Perkins's Tavern,**  
Corner of Water and Mulberry- Streets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David McGowan, and more recently by Wm. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

**HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,  
TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE, HORSES  
WELL ATTENDED TO;**

And being well known himself through the State, he will here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

**DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS** well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

E. PERKINS.

—N. B. I would inform the public that I am prepared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS and THEIR CONTENTS, where I will be happy to wait on those having weighing to be done.

E. PERKINS.

Lexington, Nov 29, 1838—48

**Farm for Sale.**

DR. JOHN BROWNE, will sell his farm, situated on the Curd's Road, within five miles of Lexington. It contains

**444 ACRES OF LAND,** half of which is cleared—the other half is well supplied with timber, and set in Blue grass. It has a new Brick house on it, with abundance of never failing water in every field. There is no more desirable Stock or Hemp farm.

Terms to suit the purchaser.

JOHN BROWNE.

Dec 12, 1838 50-3m

**GOELICK'S Matchless Sanative!**

DANIEL BRADFORD,

RAKES pleasure in announcing to the afflicted, that he has at length received a consignment of this invaluable Medicine, which can be had at his Office, No. 23, Main-st.

—Price \$2.50 per bottle.

Nov. 29.

DOCTOR S. W. KILPATRICK,

HAS located himself on the Tates Creek road, where it crosses East Hickman, about 8 miles from Lexington, where he renders his services as a

**Practitioner of Medicine,** more particularly in Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1839. 6-tf.

**Prentiss' Pile Ointment.**

THIS invaluable preparation has cured thousands, and even in those deplorable cases of long standing, judged by the Faculty to be incurable, a single bottle will afford the most surprising benefit, and yield the patient a degree of comfort to which he has been a stranger. No family ought to be without this remedy, for it will effect a radical and speedy cure in all cases, if resort is had to the encomium of the disease.

Sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentuckian Gazette, Lexington, Ky.

—Early returns of subscription papers are earnestly desired, as the expense of publication in this city is very heavy.

F. S. MYER.

Washington City, Dec. 10, 1838.

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SALLY GRAVES.

Jan. 17, 1839, 2-tf.

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For further particulars, address E. R. Bartleson, Covington, Kentucky.

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**September 20, 1838.**

THE undersigned very respectfully informs his friend and the public generally, that he has purchased the ENTIRE STOCK OF GROCERIES of M. B. MORISON. At the same stand he will always keep a fresh and good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. He has on hand at present, a large quantity of SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS, LIQUORS, &c. which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

S. C. TROTTER.

N. B. I wish to sell my DRUGS and CHEMICAL STORE, on Cheapside. The Stock is worth between \$3 and \$4,000. Any person that wants an establishment of the kind, will do well to apply early, as I will give a bargain, and make the payments easy.

S. C. TROTTER.

Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838 35—tf

**SPUN COTTON,**

WARRANTED of the very best quality, of any size, from 500 to 1000, will be given in exchange for any quantity of GOOD CORN AND WHEAT, say from one bushel up, to suit the convenience of the farmer.

S. C. TROTTER.

August 23, 1838 34—tf

**CORDIALS.**

A few Cases Muriskine and Martiniqne Cordials, a very fine article, sold by the case or retail.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lex March 12, 1838—11—tf

**JAVA COFFEE.**

A small lot old government-picked.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lex March 12, 1838—11—tf

**Boot and Shoe Manufactory.**

R. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—and also a large lot of CORK suitable for manufacturing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of coarse Men's and Children's Brogans, all of which will sell as low as Castor, and Castor to Cell and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed.

RICHARD OWENS,

Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.

N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

Lexington, Dec 13, 1838—50—tf

**DR. CROSS**

HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1838 22—tf

**LOTTERIES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF  
D. S. GREGORY & CO.**

Prompt, Punctual and Persevering!

**GREAT, GRAND & GLORIOUS!**

MARCH.

Remittances from all parts of the Union can now